# Project Planning and Estimation with Ask Pete



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Principal Investigator ε Phuoc Thai



- Overview
  - Who, What, When, How, Why
- How's It Work?
  - Methodologies
  - COCOMO II
  - Control Levels
  - IV&V Criteria
- Capabilities
- Reports
- Future Plans
- Summary



## Overview Who, What, When, How, Why?

Started life as the Software Project Expert System (SPES)
Pete is a computer application for:

- Projects with software development
- Estimating duration, cost, schedule
- ◆ Tool for planning project, SPA and IV&V activities
- determining the Effort (tasks) based on the COCOMO, SW reuse (COTS/GOTS), Control Levels, IV&V criteria and documentation

## Overview Who, What, When, How, Why?

#### Ask Pete incorporates:

- COCOMO II
- SLOC or Function Points
- GRC's Software Development Procedure & Control Levels
- NASA's IV&V Criteria
- Plan Templates
- CMM Checklist
- Advanced Risk Reduction Tool (ARRT) Tailoring



## Overview Who, What, **When**, How, Why?

1998	1999	2000	2001
Java interface	VB interface	Print, Save formatted report capability	CMM calculator
COCOMO & Control Levels	Versioning	SPA, Comparison, Responses, SDP reports	Function Points
Results report	Help system	Project properties	SDP template editor
	Distribution web site and statistics	Question comments	Link to ARRT risks
	User's Guide, Programmer's Manual	Integrated with ARRT	Added SQA metrics collection

## Overview Who What W

Who, What, When, How, Why?

#### The VB User Interface contains:

- Logic that
  - Manages the interface to the database
  - Generates tailored reports
  - Real-time cues that show the effects of tradeoffs
- Help system
- Links to the support web site and for email assistance

## Overview

Who, What, When, How (cont.), Why?

#### An MS Access database contains:

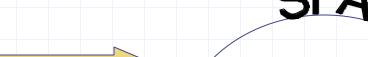
- All the questions
- And answers
- Project information
- The decision structure to determine
  - Cost and schedule estimates
  - Control Levels
  - Need for Independent Assessment (IA) or IV&V,
- Other report information

## Capabilities

Who, What, When, How, Why?

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- Checklist of factors for planning
- Estimates of effort
- Identifies Control Level, documentation and activities
- Software Project Plan



- oject Plan V&V

- Planning SPA activities and effort
- Control Level, docs & activities
- Metrics for tracking project success

- Need for IA or IV&V
- Planning IA or IV&V activities and effort
- Estimated IV&V schedule

Provides common basis for negotiations

### How's It Work

### Methodologies

#### COCOMO II

#### **Product**

- ✓ Required reliability
- ✓ Test data size
- ✓ Complexity
- √ Reusability requirement
- ✓ Documentation requirements

#### **Platform**

- ✓ Execution time
- ✓ Storage
- ✓ Platform volatility

#### **Personnel**

- ✓ Analyst, programmer capability
- ✓ Platform, applications experience
- ✓ Language/tool experience
- ✓ Personnel continuity

#### **Project**

- ✓ Tool Usage
- ✓ Multisite development
- ✓ Required schedule

#### **Control Level**

#### Resourcing

✓ Annualized cost

#### **Organizational Complexity**

- ✓ Development locations
- ✓ Customers
- ✓ Developers experience

#### **Technical Complexity**

- ✓ Test risk
- ✓ Innovation
- ✓ Development tool availability
- ✓ Interdependency of deliverables

#### **Safety Implications**

- ✓ Potential damage
- ✓ Potential injury

#### **Business Implications**

- ✓ Consequence of failure
- ✓ Schedule pressure

#### IV&V Criteria

#### Consequences

- ✓ Personnel
- ✓ Money and personnel
- ✓ Mission success
- ✓ Adverse publicity
- ✓ Equipment
- ✓ Effect on operations

#### Likelihood

- √ Team size
- ✓ Use of contractors
- ✓ Development location(s)
- ✓ Schedule
- ✓ CMM level
- ✓ Innovation
- ✓ Integration
- √ Requirements stability
- ✓ Amount of code

CCO

## How's It Work cocomo II

#### Information derived from COCOMO II

- Size of project (SLOC)
  - Effects of Software Reuse
  - Effects of requirements creep
  - Function Points
- Schedule estimate
- Personnel requirements
- Estimated cost of development

Ref. Boehm, 1981. B. Boehm, *Software Engineering Economics*, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ, 1981
Boehm, 2000. B. Boehm, *Software Cost Estimation with COCOMO II*, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ, 2000
http://sunset.usc.edu/research/COCOMOII/index.html

## How's It Work Control Levels

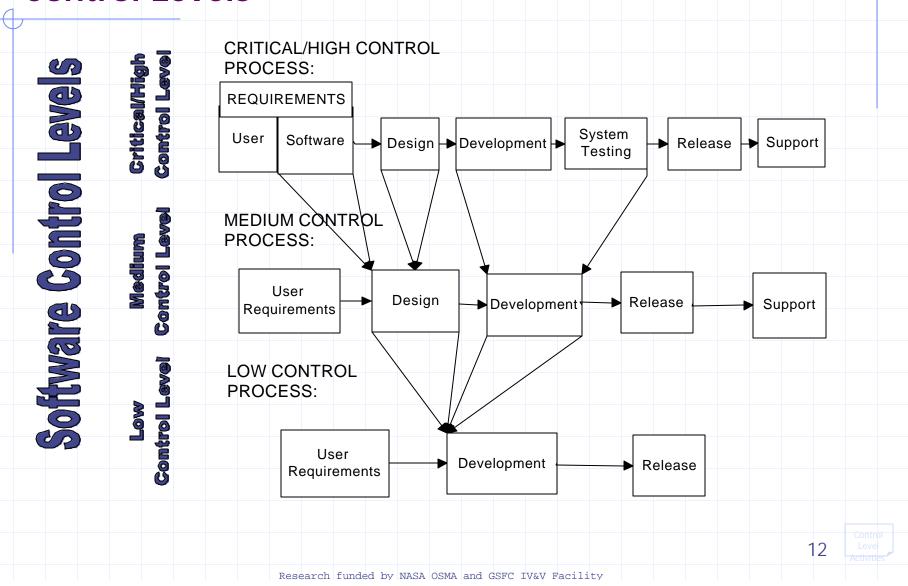
#### Information derived from Control Levels:

- Development lifecycle
- Development activities
- Documentation requirements

Ref. GRC P2.6.4 Implementation — Software Development, Rev. C,
http://nasalivelink.grc.nasa.gov/livelink/func=Il&objId=241550&objAction=browsebmsfolder&sort=documentnumber
LeR-M2.6.4 Glenn Research Center Software Development Manual, Rev B
http://nasalivelink.grc.nasa.gov/livelink/func=Il&objId=834250&objAction=browse&sort=documentnumber

How's It Work

#### **Control Levels**



### How's It Work

#### **Control Levels**

Control Level determine extent of the development activities that are performed in the following areas:

- Verification and validation
- CM and SQA
- Software safety
- Software risk management
- Software requirements
- Software inspections

## HOW'S It Work Control Levels

Pact Title	Low	Medium	High	Critical
Requirements	Х	Х	Х	Х
Authorization to proceed		X	X	Х
Identify design/coding standards	Х	X	X	X
Maintain Software Development Folder		X	X	Х
Software Assurance reviews Management Plan		×	Х	×
Implement Problem report and corrective action system		x	х	x
Management Plan approval		X	Х	Х
Documented requirements		X	X	X
Peer review of requirements		X	X	Х
Conduct formal inspection of requirements				X
Software Assurance reviews requirements			X	x
Requirements approval		X	X	X
Peer review of plans			X	X
Implement Formal configuration management			X	X
Conduct Product Assurance Audits			X	X
Conduct Formal Review s			X	X
Document approval of requirements and formal review			X	x
Customer approval of certification procedures				×
Conduct analyses of criticality and safety				Х
Plan and schedule IV&V activities				X
Identify method for verification of safety critical functions and requirements				х

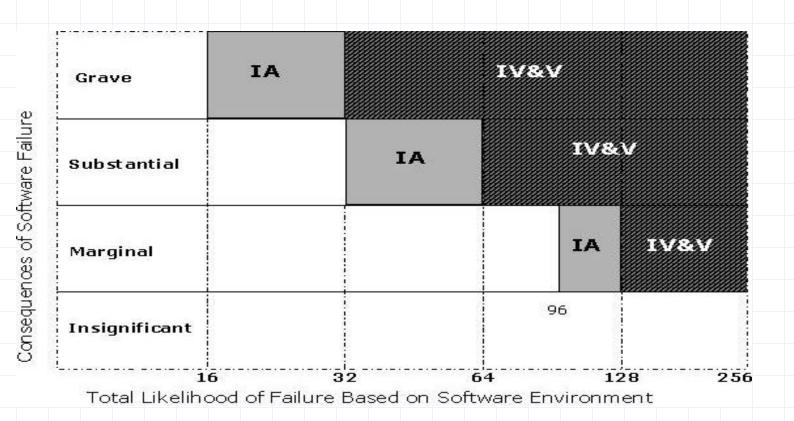
## How's It Work IV&V Criteria

#### Information derived from IV&V Criteria:

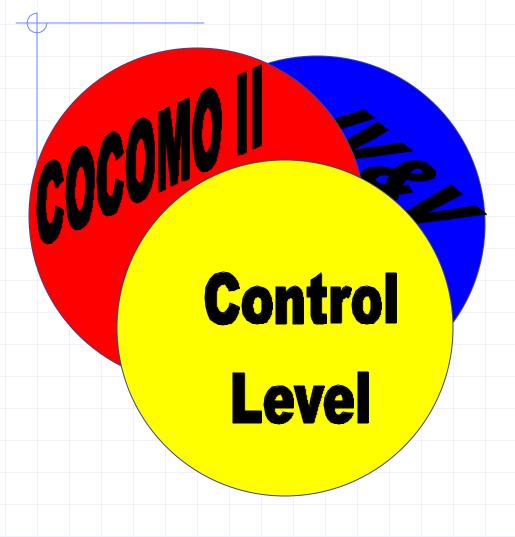
- Need for IV&V or Independent Assessment based on:
  - Consequences of failure
    - Grave
    - Substantial
    - Marginal
    - insignificant
  - Likelihood of failure
    - Range from 16 to 256
- IV&V and Independent Assessment Activities
  - If IA or IV&V indicated, a base set of activities are included in the recommended development activities

Ref. NPG 8730 Software Independent Verification and Validation (IV&V) Management, Rev. Draft

## HOW'S It Work IV&V Criteria – IA/IV&V Determination

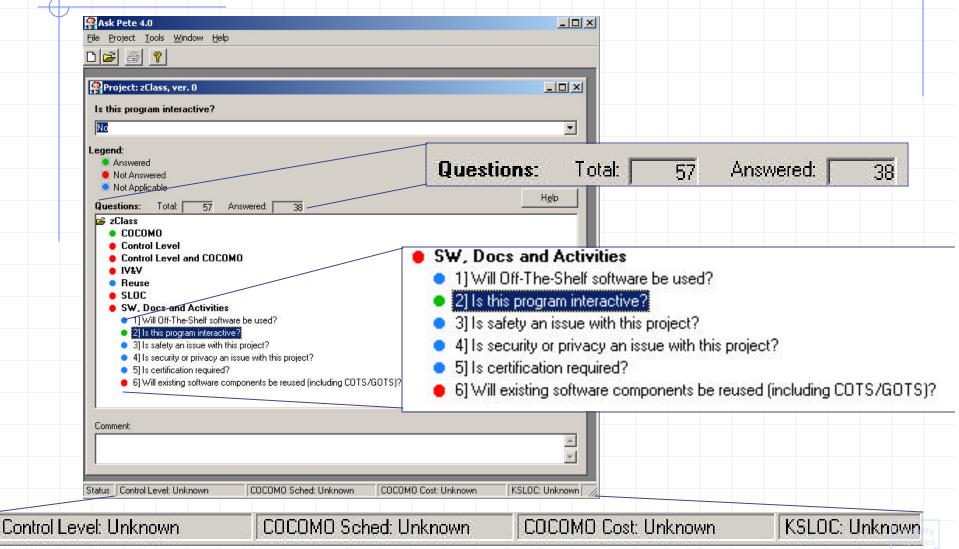


## How's It Work

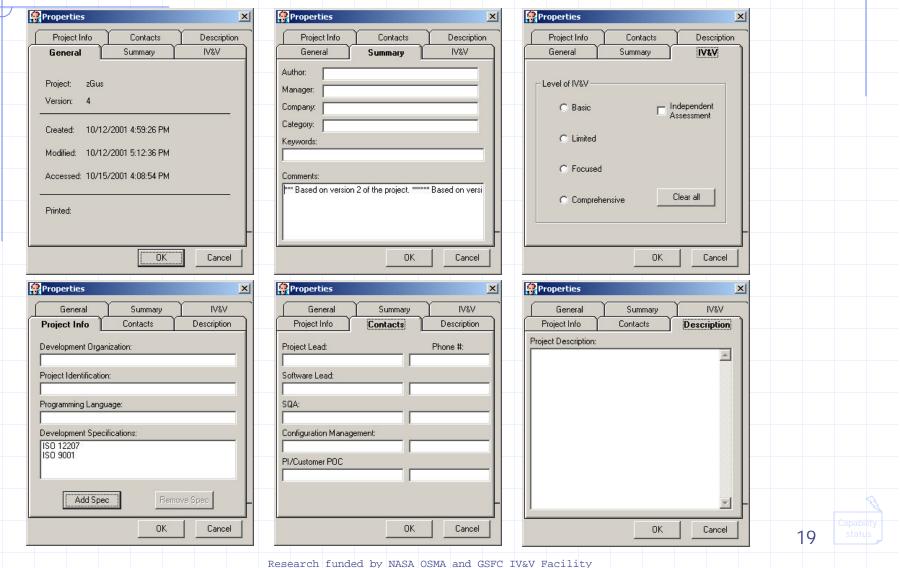


- COCOMO II factors address majority of the development planning issues
- Control Level factors overlap COCOMO II and address additional organizational and performance issues
- Incorporating other areas of interest, (i.e. IV&V, Software Assurance), build on COCOMO II and Control level questions

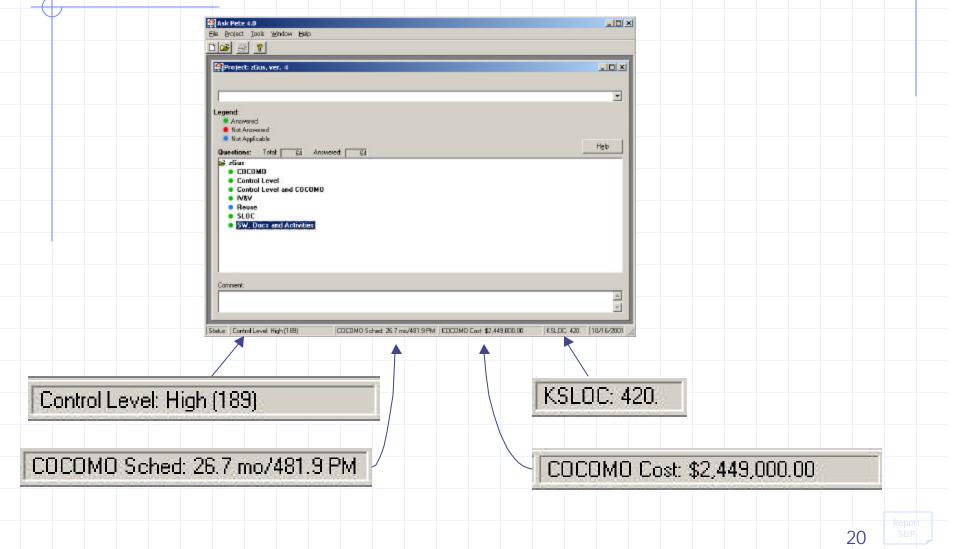
Capabilities
Characterize Projects



## Capabilities Project Properties

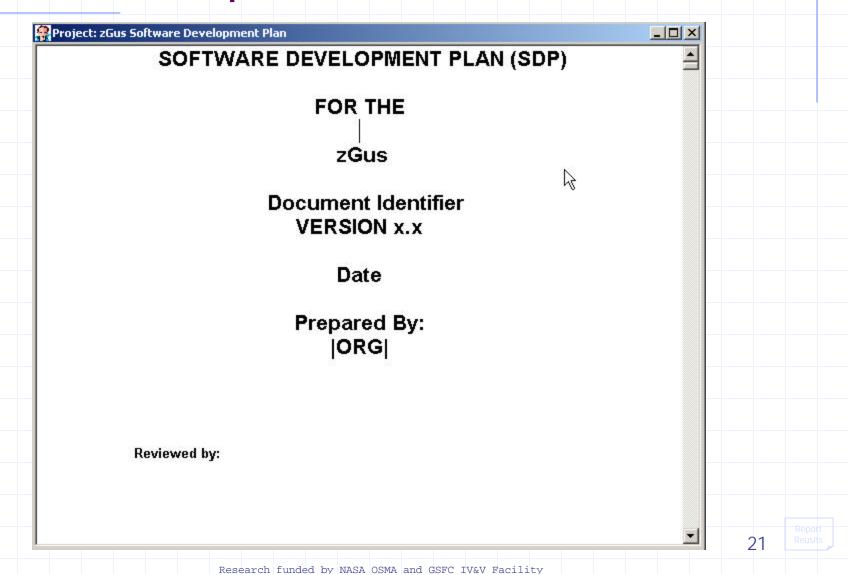


Capabilities
Characterized Project

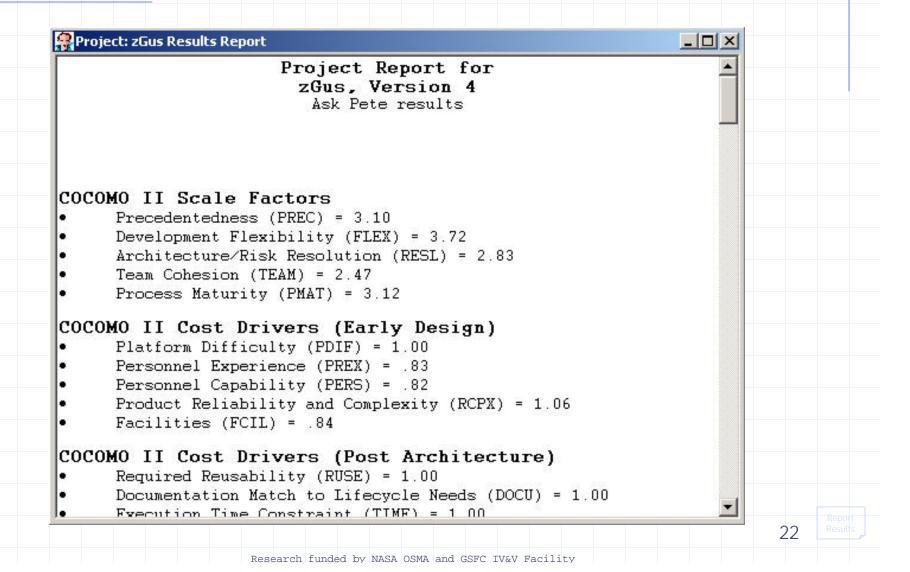


Research funded by NASA OSMA and GSFC IV&V Facility

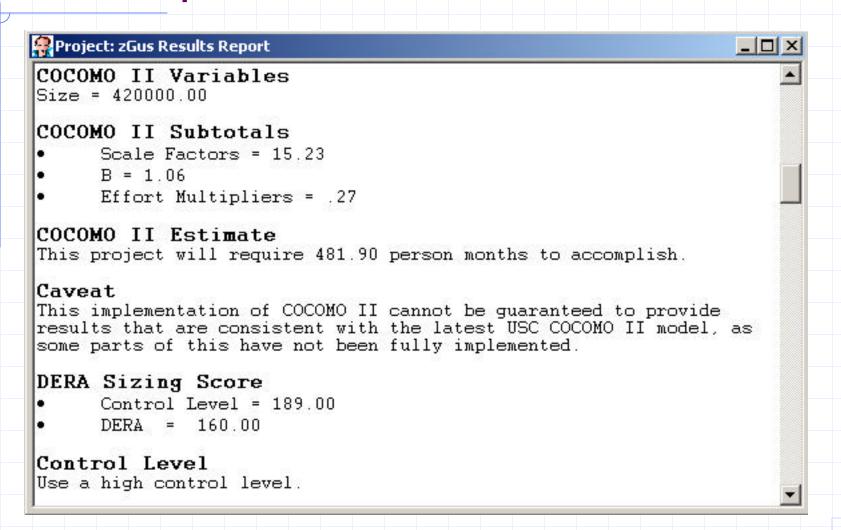




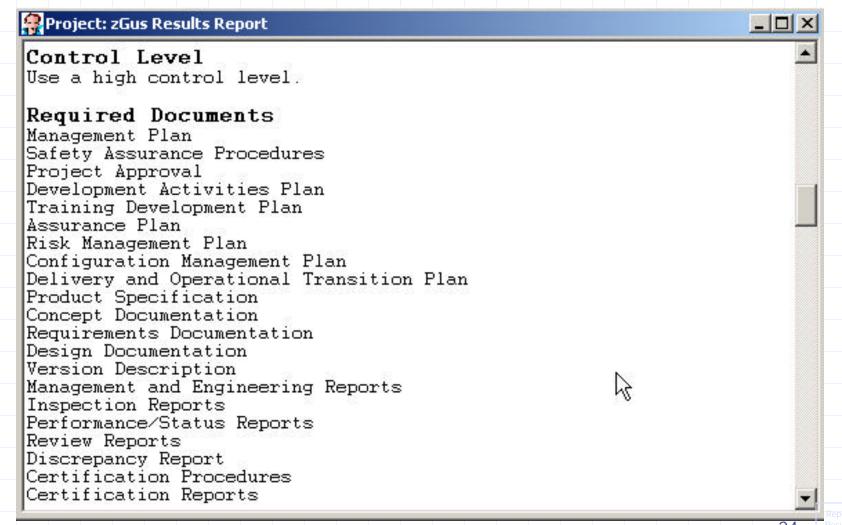
#### Results Report – COCOMO II Factors



#### Results Report - SLOC Estimate, Control Level



#### **Results Report – Recommended Documents**



#### **Results Report – Phase Activities**

#### 🥵 Project: zGus Results Report

Requirements

A software concept document will be written which defines the high level software requirements for a proposed project. requirements are arrived at by analysis, prototyping, and discussion with peers, manager, users, reference to applicable standards, and program specific requirements, etc. Trade studies may be needed to support the determination of one method, or set of requirements, over another. User and software requirements are documented in a Software Requirements Document which includes, or points to a separate document for, interface control. A review of requirements takes place by formalized review with the user. A project plan for each project must be written, followed, and maintained which incorporates how to manage and develop the project to meet all requirements. Where, when and how software will be developed, reviewed, base lined, stored, managed, assessed for risks, verified and validated. configuration management approach, problems tracked and addressed. and released for use must be addressed in either a Software Management Plan or a Software Development Plan. (See NPD 2820.1 NASA Software Policies) For larger projects, this information may be contained in separate plans. Configuration Management is used throughout the project, for the requirements tracking, bug fixes, approval for changes, problem reporting and tracking, identification of products, and control of releases of those products (documents and code) as thev are developed. Where needed, a training plan is written and approved. All parties involved should have a copy of the plans and the requirements. (e.g. the manager, scientist(s), engineer(s), programmer(s), product assurance). The Project Manager, and product assurance when necessary, approve via signature on plans and requirements. According to the agreed upon Product Assurance Plan, Audits may take place and the results and actions are recorded. Peer review of requirements and plans are recommended. The results of peer and formal reviews are recorded and tracked to closure. A formal software review process may be needed prior to Management approval to proceed to the Design phase. This and all other approval criteria will be documented in the management plan.

Design

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#### Results Report – IV&V Recommendation

#### 🤗 Project: zGus Results Report

#### Release

A Version Description Document is created which lists all deliverables, their current version and state, and the configuration as well as any waivers, deviations and relevant problem reports and change requests. A formal notice of release is made to user(s) and management of readiness and the product is demonstrated. executables are made available from configuration management with any documentation needed for use. If it will be the responsibility of the user to maintain this software, the source code and build suites will also be released from configuration management control... A copy of software will be kept on department or lab wide configuration management system: code and any relevant documentation such as management plans, requirements documents, design documents, white papers, test cases, etc. Software deemed for commercial release should follow NPG 2210 External Release of NASA Software. Functional Configuration Audits (FCA) and Physical Configuration Audits (PCA) will be conducted by product assurance. A Version Description Document is produced to capture the state of the product, list all known defects and workarounds, build procedures, and versions of software and corresponding documentation.

#### Independent Verification and Validation

Consequence of Software Failure: Substantial

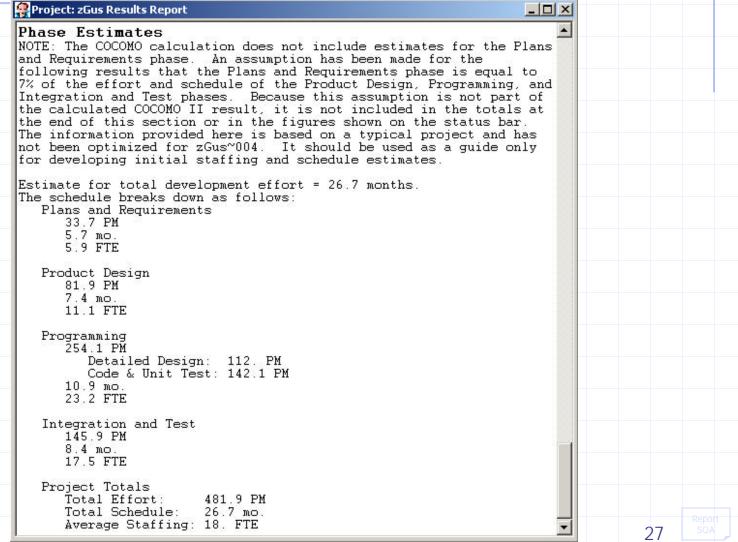
Likelihood of Failure based on Software Environment: 63 Recommendation: Independent Assessment

#### Support

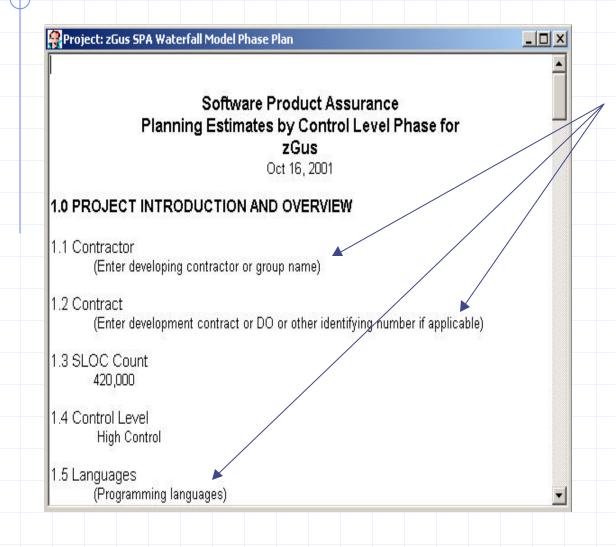
Depends on customer requirements and agreement. Can range from no support to on-going maintenance (fixes and enhancements.) Changes shall be formally controlled and implemented via the above process. Software destined for commercial release should follow NPG 2210 External Release of NASA Software.

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#### Results Report - COCOMO II Phase Estimate



Reports SPA Report



Text in parentheses replaced by project properties information if available

Reports SPA Report

A. REQUIREMENTS TASK	S		
Process Evaluations Planning	<b>Hours</b> 188.50		
Risk Management	50.25		
Requirements Mgmt. CM	503.00 42.00		
CA	42.00		
QA	101.00		
Activity Evaluations	Hours		
Data Collection & Analysis	84.00		
Process Improvement	50.25		
Review Participation	326.50	N	
Team Participation	50.25	<b>₩</b>	
Product Evaluations	Hours		
Development Plan	62.00		
Assurance Plan	26.25		
Sys/SubSys Spec	700.75		
SW Req Spec	700.75		
nterface Req Spec	351.25		
Total Hrs for this Phase	3278.75		
			 Futuro Plans

Research funded by NASA OSMA and GSFC IV&V Facility

### **Future Plans**

- Develop and provide training and informational presentations at NASA centers, conferences
- Develop and finalize plan templates (SQA, SDP)
- Implement ability to decompose/combine projects
- Investigate conversion to web-based application





- Answered Who, What, Where, When, How and Why?
- Training sessions and presentations at NASA Centers next year
- Incorporates COCOMO II, (tailorable) Control Levels and IV&V criteria
- Overview of the program and reports
- Download your copy from http://tkurtz.grc.nasa.gov/pete